

100 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> per year. A non-mobile source which emits less NO<sub>x</sub> per year than the point source threshold is an area source.

(25) *Pollutant code*. A unique code for each reported pollutant that has been assigned in the EIIP Data Model. Character names are used for criteria pollutants, while Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers are used for all other pollutants. Some States may be using storage and retrieval of aerometric data (SAROAD) codes for pollutants, but these should be able to be mapped to the EIIP Data Model pollutant codes.

(26) *Process rate/throughput*. A measurable factor or parameter that is directly or indirectly related to the emissions of an air pollution source. Depending on the type of source category, activity information may refer to the amount of fuel combusted, the amount of a raw material processed, the amount of a product that is manufactured, the amount of a material that is handled or processed, population, employment, number of units, or miles traveled. Activity information is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate.

(27) *SCC. Source category code*. A process-level code that describes the equipment or operation emitting pollutants.

(28) *Secondary control efficiency (%)*. The emissions reductions efficiency of a secondary control device, which shows the amount of reductions of a particular pollutant from a process' emissions due to controls or material change. Control efficiency is usually expressed as a percentage or in tenths.

(29) *SIC*. Standard Industrial Classification code. U.S. Department of Commerce's categorization of businesses by their products or services.

(30) *Site name*. The name of the facility.

(31) *Spring throughput (%)*. Portion of throughput or activity for the 3 spring months (March, April, May). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

(32) *Stack diameter*. Stack physical diameter.

(33) *Stack height*. Stack physical height above the surrounding terrain.

(34) *Start date (inventory year)*. The calendar year that the emissions esti-

mates were calculated for and are applicable to.

(35) *Start time (hour)*. Start time (if available) that was applicable and used for calculations of emissions estimates.

(36) *Summer throughput (%)*. Portion of throughput or activity for the 3 summer months (June, July, August). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

(37) *Summer work weekday emissions*. Average day's emissions for a typical day.

(38) *VMT by Roadway Class*. This is an expression of vehicle activity that is used with emission factors. The emission factors are usually expressed in terms of grams per mile of travel. Since VMT does not directly correlate to emissions that occur while the vehicle is not moving, these non-moving emissions are incorporated into EPA's MOBILE model emission factors.

(39) *Week/year in operation*. Weeks per year that the emitting process operates.

(40) *Work Weekday*. Any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday.

(41) *X coordinate (latitude)*. East-west geographic coordinate of an object.

(42) *Y coordinate (longitude)*. North-south geographic coordinate of an object.

[63 FR 57496, Oct. 27, 1998]

### Subpart H—Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes

SOURCE: 51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

#### §51.150 Classification of regions for episode plans.

(a) This section continues the classification system for episode plans. Each region is classified separately with respect to each of the following pollutants: Sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone.

(b) *Priority I Regions* means any area with greater ambient concentrations than the following:

(1) Sulfur dioxide—100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 455 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum.

(2) Particulate matter—95 µg/m<sup>3</sup> annual geometric mean; 325 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour maximum.

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(3) Carbon monoxide—55 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (48 ppm) 1-hour maximum; 14 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (12 ppm) 8-hour maximum.

(4) Nitrogen dioxide—100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.06 ppm) annual arithmetic mean.

(5) Ozone—195 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.10 ppm) 1-hour maximum.

(c) *Priority IA Region* means any area which is Priority I primarily because of emissions from a single point source.

(d) *Priority II Region* means any area which is not a Priority I region and has ambient concentrations between the following:

(1) Sulfur Dioxides—60–100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.02–0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 260–445 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.10–0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum; any concentration above 1,300 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.50 ppm) three-hour average.

(2) Particulate matter—60–95 µg/m<sup>3</sup> annual geometric mean; 150–325 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 24-hour maximum.

(e) In the absence of adequate monitoring data, appropriate models must be used to classify an area under paragraph (b) of this section, consistent with the requirements contained in § 51.112(a).

(f) Areas which do not meet the above criteria are classified Priority III.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 38822, July 20, 1993]

### § 51.151 Significant harm levels.

Each plan for a Priority I region must include a contingency plan which must, as a minimum, provide for taking action necessary to prevent ambient pollutant concentrations at any location in such region from reaching the following levels:

*Sulfur dioxide*—2.620 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (1.0 ppm) 24-hour average.

*PM<sub>10</sub>*—600 micrograms/cubic meter; 24-hour average.

*Carbon monoxide*—57.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (50 ppm) 8-hour average; 86.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (75 ppm) 4-hour average; 144 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (125 ppm) 1-hour average.

*Ozone*—1,200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.6 ppm) 2-hour average.

*Nitrogen dioxide*—3.750 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (2.0 ppm) 1-hour average; 938 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.5 ppm) 24-hour average.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 24713, July 1, 1987]

### § 51.152 Contingency plans.

(a) Each contingency plan must—

(1) Specify two or more stages of episode criteria such as those set forth in appendix L to this part, or their equivalent;

(2) Provide for public announcement whenever any episode stage has been determined to exist; and

(3) Specify adequate emission control actions to be taken at each episode stage. (Examples of emission control actions are set forth in appendix L.)

(b) Each contingency plan for a Priority I region must provide for the following:

(1) Prompt acquisition of forecasts of atmospheric stagnation conditions and of updates of such forecasts as frequently as they are issued by the National Weather Service.

(2) Inspection of sources to ascertain compliance with applicable emission control action requirements.

(3) Communications procedures for transmitting status reports and orders as to emission control actions to be taken during an episode stage, including procedures for contact with public officials, major emission sources, public health, safety, and emergency agencies and news media.

(c) Each plan for a Priority IA and II region must include a contingency plan that meets, as a minimum, the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section. Areas classified Priority III do not need to develop episode plans.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the Administrator may, at his discretion—

(1) Exempt from the requirements of this section those portions of Priority I, IA, or II regions which have been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for national primary and secondary standards under section 107 of the Act; or

(2) Limit the requirements pertaining to emission control actions in Priority I regions to—

(i) Urbanized areas as identified in the most recent United States Census, and

(ii) Major emitting facilities, as defined by section 169(1) of the Act, outside the urbanized areas.